

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

AN ADDRESS  
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

IN an age of science,—at a period when all the old systems which have governed mankind for centuries, are revolving around and giving birth to new principles of reflection, it is your duty to examine your situation, and to estimate the particular station in which you are placed, amid the important changes which are bustling around you. Two mighty revolutions, that of France and America, have opened to the human mind a new display of our natural rights, and given origin to a system of thinking that aims at the complete extermination of those tyrannical principles, that once deprived you of your lawful sovereignty. They have taught you, that by nature, you are the rulers of the earth; that for centuries your prerogatives have yielded to the ambition of kings, and been wantonly the sport of every evil propensity of the human heart. This discovery by the bulk of mankind, has been made so suddenly, and the transition from slavery to freedom been so instantaneously effected, that we should be under some apprehension lest we yield to those sudden impulses of enthusiasm, which new scenes are apt to produce, and slide into that dangerous extreme of action, which accompanies a precipitate change from adversity to prosperity. It is in a wile equilibrium of conduct in your national operations, between the extremes of phrensy and supineness, that you are to look for every blessing as a people, and to calculate on a continuance of your independence, your sovereignty and your happiness. An intemperate zeal in works of so great importance as the promotion of your freedom, precludes that maturity of measures which is essential to genuine liberty, whilst it is equally endangered by a lukewarm indifference to the concerns of your public situation. The first will recall to your experience, the calamities from which you are now free, through the bloody channels of anarchy and revolution,—and the last, place you in the same degrading condition, with the dishonor of having submitted to slavery without a struggle for freedom. But whilst I have the consolation to think, that it is impossible for you ever to submit to the latter, without bringing into action the most energetic operations, it is an object of regret, which experience has taught, that you have discovered too great an aptitude to relinquish deliberation in what most materially concerns our welfare, and to yield to the impulse of undue enthusiasm, rather than to the milder suggestions of reason.

Before, and for some years after the revolution in France, there was not a more sober or rational class of citizens than the people of the United States. Having gained a knowledge of their rights, and of the powers which they had placed in their government, they appear to have yielded obedience, from a conviction of its propriety, and to have despised the attempts which were then made, to alienate their affections from their government. Their attachment to the cause of France accompanied its successes in the field and the cabinet; but the misfortune was, that even after that nation had bid adieu to the principles of republicanism, & displayed every inclination to abandon the laws of humanity to the impulse of ambition, a great part of the citizens of America appear to have made no discrimination between the cause of liberty and the measures which France adopted to obtain it. It was this prin-

ciple which gave origin to the spirit of party in our country, and destroyed that tranquillity which our remote situation and the good sense of our citizens enabled us to cultivate. To increase this spirit, which has so effectually agitated our country, as almost to threaten our sovereignty with destruction, a set of revolutionary phlogistons sprung up, whose constant business it has been, to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy all attachment to those energetic measures, which good government requires to protect them in security and happiness. Their constant aim has been to lodge such a power in the hands of the people, as almost to destroy the intentions of civil government, which neither political justice demands, or sound policy can authorize. Hence it is, fellow-citizens, that you have been drawn incautiously from the original purity of your motives in the establishment of your federal government; and are unfortunately verging on to that dangerous extreme in politics, which I have guarded you against in the first part of this address.

Permit me here to make some observations on the subject of government. They may, perhaps, serve to mature your reflections on that important science, and exhibit to you the absurdity of those visionary systems, which some designing characters may be modeling to involve your fairer prospects in ruin.

To understand the origin of political power, it must be considered that all men are placed by the hand of the Supreme Being, in a state of perfect freedom. In this state, which is called the state of nature, they are permitted to order their actions as they think proper, and dispose of their persons and property, within the restrictions of natural law, without the leave or the will of any other man whatever. This circumstance of all men being born free, precludes the idea of a legitimate jurisdiction of action, belonging to any part of the human race, or of any superiority of natural privileges, above any individual, in the state of nature. Hence arises the perfect equality of men. Being all born promiscuously together, with the liberty of using the same faculties, the same privileges, and subject to the same propensities, with each other.—From the first view of this primeval condition of mankind, it would be supposed, that the prerogatives of perfect freedom and equality, would be with reluctance yielded up, to a submission to the will and controul of any other power would be to yield an empire containing every thing that his nature could desire. But this difficulty is easily obviated, when it is discovered, that although man has a natural inherent right to freedom and equality, the enjoyment of them are continually exposed to the violence of others, and too uncertain to hazard. Every man being possessed of the same powers with each other, and not choosing to be regulated by the strictest equity, must render his acquisitions, in the state of nature, too vague, and insecure to render such a situation the object of his desires; although he is in possession of that perfect freedom and equality, which, under the regulations of justice, might be the best guardians of his happiness.—It is in this precarious situation which makes him willing to relinquish a state which is filled with continual fears and dangers, and to seek that protection which he can alone find in the power, the mercy & justice of a social connexion.

Thus it appears that the end of this social connexion, and the formation of government, is derived from a desire to preserve the lives, liberties and estates of mankind. In this state,

there are many things to be procured for the preservation of these properties, which the state of nature is necessarily deficient in; and which its very genius and condition precludes the possibility of affording. These wants are,

1<sup>st</sup>. A known and established law, received by common consent, to settle the difference between right and wrong, and as the criterion by which the occurrences between man and man may be fairly and impartially adjusted; so as not to permit the undue influence of interest to invade the rules of justice, or the bias of passion and prejudice to encroach upon the rights of others.

2<sup>dly</sup>. Another want, which the state of nature cannot afford, is, an impartial judge, to determine all differences according to this law; and

3<sup>dly</sup>. A power to support the sentence when made, and to give it due execution. It is for the purpose of procuring these convenient institutions, that man relinquishes the state of nature, and prefers a state of society. The dangers which he is exposed to, when no rule of right and wrong is established; where no impartial decision, in the adjustment of his claims, can possibly be made, and where no power above another can be authorized to execute a righteous decree, when his privileges are invaded, for the purpose of retribution, drive him into society, and make him willing to submit his right of punishing, to such powers, and by such rules as the community shall agree on.—And thus we discover the origin of the legislative, the judiciary and executive branches of government.

But notwithstanding men have given up the prerogatives they enjoyed in a state of nature, when they entered into the social union, it must not be understood that it was without a reservation, or without establishing some limits, beyond which the society could not advance. They were only relinquished, to be so far disposed of by the legislature, as the good of society required; which is obliged to secure the life, the liberty and the property of every member of the community, by providing against all those inconveniences which rendered the state of nature unsafe. In whatever estate therefore the supreme authority of a community be lodged, it is bound in its legislative, judicial and executive capacities, to pass and promulgate its laws for the benefit of the people, to establish indifferent and upright judges, to distribute justice by those laws, and to use what force shall be necessary, in the execution of them, to preserve the people in quietude and safety at home, and to repel the encroachments of foreign power.

When any body of men, (as I have observed) agree to leave the state of nature, to seek an asylum from dangers in the bosom of society, they become one body politic, wherein a majority have the most incontrovertible right to act, and to conclude on such regulations as shall enhance the good of the community. This community being established by individual consent, it gives power to this body of men to act as one body and agreeably to the will of the greater part of it.—This body of joint and consenting individuals, must necessarily move one way; otherwise it could not be an incorporation, but a divided mass, incompatible with our ideas of union and political association. There is also an obligation, on each individual entering into society, to observe the rules of a majority and to submit to what it may establish as the criterion of action among men; otherwise there could be no compact, no agreement, no duty, to bind each individu-

al, different from those which he possessed in a state of natural liberty. Further, if men in a political union, do not consent to be governed by the majority, it is impossible, from the nature of things, to collect the opinions of the whole, or of each individual.—And even if this was practicable, there would be discovered such a variety of opinions, from a disparity of interest, from the impulse of passion and of prejudice, that nothing decisive could be accomplished, all harmony would be destroyed, and the government no longer the rule of action, would only exist to fall into ruin, the same day. It must, therefore, be understood, my fellow citizens, that no community of men, can possibly exist, without an agreement to abide by the determination of a majority.—There never did, there never can, and there never will exist a free government and a free people, without this right being permitted, within the restrictions I have laid down. It is a principle upon which the only perfect commonwealth can possibly be founded; and without which, tyranny, in one form or other, will certainly be established, be the exactions of the people what they will.

These strictures on the subject of government, naturally lead to an enquiry into the nature and effect of the present anarchical spirit which prevails, the opposition discoverable to the measures of the general government, and as these principles particularly apply to the citizens of Kentucky.

It has been observed, that the political operations in France, have had a very considerable influence upon the politics of America; that this influence has been much increased by the insinuations of a certain class of Utopian Metaphysicians, whose aim it was to inflame the minds of the people, and to destroy that attachment to the energetic measures of government, so essential to good order and harmony. These principles, lay the foundation for the present unhappy division in sentiment among our citizens; and in which, the nature of the present anarchical spirit appears to be involved. No discrimination being made between the cause for which the revolution in France was brought about, and the long black catalogue of enormities which shall blacken her history for ages yet to come, no impartiality of judgment being used to draw a line between a great and unanimous nation struggling to be free, and one struggling to tear up by the roots the most sacred obligations of humanity and justice, a great portion of our citizens became the dupes of principles which have been unthankfully received, and as unwisely recriminated on themselves. They have divided from the party, which, glowing with the spirit of independence and patriotism, have resolved to think with impartiality upon the measures of France, and to support that government which fortune should render dear to every true American. This unfortunate division in sentiment, this dereliction of the candid investigation which appeared necessary to decide on what part we should think and act towards the measures of France, marked out the infatuated part of American citizens, as the prey of ambition, and as a suitable sacrifice to the designs of emperial demagogues. Among this class, men of ruined fortunes, or disappointed ambition and of blasted hopes, who either sought an asylum in voluntary expatriation or compulsive exile, became the most prominent in measures, which were to lay the structure of their own grandeur, upon the ruins of their unhappy country. Of course all the machinery of art was set in motion to



active the spirit of party when declining, and to blow it into flame as long as it existed.—The attachment which the people may have discovered to the government of their choice, was instantly marked out for destruction. France and French policies were always right, and the measures which were extorted from the American government by the injustice of that nation, were always the objects of reprobation. The duties and formalities which were used towards Great Britain by America, and which her own interest could not have demanded as sacrifices to her ancient prejudices, were deemed as the offspring of a desired connexion with that monarchy, and as an unjust partiality against the French nation. Even those principles of civil government, which the Americans had chosen as the basis of their liberty, were wantonly attacked, and worn to that flimsy texture, by the chymical power of metaphysical reasoning, which can never be embraced by practice, and are too inefficient to support a people who are necessarily governed by powerful interests and forcible prejudices. The sovereignty of the people was cried up in every pamphlet and every news-paper; they were told that they were the lords of the creation, that they should watch with folditude over their freedom, that their government was verging towards anarchy and oppression, and that they were then standing on the brink of slavery. It is no wonder that this language continually ringing in the ear, should almost induce the people to believe that government was unnecessary as it attacked a portion of their natural liberty, and that at any rate the measures which were adopted by the general government for their security and happiness, equalled the tyranny of Britain or the oppression of despotic countries. Fellow-citizens, upon this particular subject you can never err, if you reflect that government is a necessary evil which cannot be dispensed with; that this necessity for its existence, arises from the dangerous consequences which would attend the influence of those passions, interests & prejudices which you all must feel; that government being therefore necessary, it is neither prudent to put so much power in your own hands, as to destroy its intentions, or to divide it in the hands of others as to endanger your liberties. A proper equilibrium of power is consistent with wisdom, and affords the best protection against every kind of encroachment which might invade your happiness as a people. If mankind were entirely virtuous, government would be unnecessary; and the best system that you can now conceive of, would not be superior to the most oppressive. As this period can never arrive from the nature of man, it is his duty, dictated by his interest, to submit to that system, which has the most proportionable powers over the evil propensities and dispositions of his heart. Thus the crime receives its due punishment, which in its effects, establishes the order, the harmony and happiness of society.

The effects, my fellow-citizens, which the present anarchical spirit has produced, appear in that diffusion of opinion on the subject of your national affairs, which places your liberty and your sovereignty in a state of danger. What advantages do you expect to reap from differing in sentiment from a majority of your sister states, when the united voice of America demands your unanimity as a necessary expedient for your salvation? If you be a divided people, you instantly lose that power which would make you adequate to the noblest achievements in defence of liberty.—Without this union, in vain shall you attempt to protect your sovereignty and independence, and seek redress from the ambitious designs of foreign power. Has not the malice of France winced itself against our commerce, insulted our character as a people, threatened our sovereignty and slighted all our overtures for redress of grievances, which were held out by our ministers of peace? Is it not time to alter those opinions as to the conduct of that nation, which you have without reflection adopted, and permitted to influence your decisions as to the measures of your own government? What hopes can you entertain in being blindly attached to the conduct of a people, who have sunk beneath your estimation? Will the assist you in the hour of danger? She

has neither the power or the principle to do it. Is she still sincere in her attachment to your interests? The laws of sincerity were never known by her, further than what her own interest dictated. Is she a pattern for your imitation, in the cultivation of justice and humanity, or in her systems of government? The first she has long since sacrificed to pride and ambition, and the last she has made the bloody instrument of human oppression.—All the principles of republicanism which she solemnly swore to observe in '92, have yielded to the ambition of a nation buoyed up by success, and made insolent by the splendour which has encircled her arms. Religion, morality, the faith which ought to exist between civilized nations, have fallen beneath the ravages of anarchy, and afford a melancholy picture of a nation lost to honor, and triumphant beneath the accumulated weight of its own infamy.

TIMOLEON.  
(To be continued.)

PARIS, July 6.

A letter from Bayonne says that general Kocinko arrived there from America on 10th Mellidor, (June 28.) He is said to have been received with the greatest honors.

July 8.

Bonaparte is said to have written on his departure from Malta to the Viceroy of Sicily, informing him that if he admits any English ships into the ports of that island such admission will be deemed a declaration of war by the king of Naples against France.

The French found 4,500 Turks in Malta, whom they immediately set at liberty.

They write from Brell that the English had landed two or three hundred men at Conquet.

A letter from Egypt, dated Alexandria, 1st Floreal, states, there have arrived here from Constantinople several Greeks, accompanied by several Frenchmen, in the uniform of engineers. They have the orders of the Grand Seigneur that they should be furnished with every thing they should require for a French squadron and troops which were to land in the port, and which after having remained there some time, are to re-embark and proceed for Aleppo. Several other Frenchmen are here besides, to prepare for the reception of their countrymen, and to form magazines for the army, which it is said will consist of 60,000 men. A firman of the grand Seigneur gives orders that the French should be furnished with every thing they want on paying for it. The French who are here have agents who collect every possible information relative to the situation of Suez, and the navigation of the Red Sea. They are likewise to enquire whether the English have any ships in the Persian Gulf.

DUBLIN, June 18.

There is not a night passes over our heads in which some proportion of the rebels do not advance towards the vicinity of the capital, exciting strong alarm, wasting the country and carrying off whatever plunder they can come at. This requires no much vigilance on the side of the loyalists: that all the armed associations are obliged to perform very severe duty. As an instance—the lawyer's cavalry corps, besides occasional calls, mount regular guard four times a week for 27 hours, without any interval of rest.

A party which returned yesterday from escorting a artillery and ammunition towards the south, met numerous bodies of rebels which made their appearance on the hills in all directions and shewed every disposition to attack them, if they had not been deterred by the grape shot.

Patrols are incessantly passing thro' all the principal streets of Dublin; the neighbouring roads are all guarded, and barricades placed on all the bridges of the river and canals besides the garrison of the city, there are 4,200 yeomanry on constant duty; but they find ample employment, and we are very happy to hear of the arrival of some reinforcements from England.

Without ascribing any blame whatever to the manner in which affairs are conducted, we cannot behold the prodigy that hath hitherto appeared without the utmost astonishment: the effective troops, regular and militia,

amount to 40,000 effective men, to which are to be added 50,000 yeomanry of approved fidelity and bravery as displayed on every occasion when they have been called into action. Opposed to all these is a host of peasants armed with pikes and rusty guns and blunderbusses, who have found means to overrun three of the most fertile counties of the kingdom, and cut off for ten days all communication between the South and the capital. Even now we are obliged to fight daily, to keep open this precarious communication.

A great part of the town of Naas is now in ruins, and such employment do the troops there find, that for the last 29 days, not one of them has been undrest, and some of the out posts are beaten in every night, and the corn and cattle carried off for several miles round them.

June 27.

Yesterday, letters were received from Enniferthry, stating that gen. Dundas was attacked by a large body of rebels, who, after a severe contest, were routed with a great slaughter, & driven towards Wexford. It is expected that gen. Dundas will follow up this successful blow. The rebels by this defeat, are deprived of the pass by which they had been enabled to make incursions into the counties of Wicklow and Carlow.

The rebels who engaged gen. Dundas at Ballykicavan, are supposed to have been the party who were encamped at Little Limerick, near Gorey, and had been led from thence to Ballykicavan, in order to force their way out of the county of Wexford.

A plot of the most extensive and dangerous nature has been discovered in the city of Cork, and a great number of persons implicated in it have been taken into custody. The city was divided into 137 sections, in each of which was organized a sergeant and twelve men, who, on a certain night, were to rise and render themselves masters of the city.

LONDON, June 18.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tippoo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following translation of the proclamation made by the governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting volunteers to enter and serve in Tippoo's army.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

*The French Republic, One & Indivisible.*

PROCLAMATION.

*Ann Joseph Hippolite Mallartie, general in chief, governor general of the Isles of France and of the Reunion, and commander general of the French establishment to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.*

KNOWING for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our republic, we are very impatient, and consider it a duty to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tippoo Saultann, by two ambassadors which he had sent to us. This prince has written particular letters to the colonial assembly, and to all the generals employed in that government; he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory. First he demands to make an alliance of offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue, in India, the troops they can find him. Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute. Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to.—Fourth, finally, he only wants the moment when the French shall come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently willing to drive them from India. As it is impossible to reduce the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and *de la Garde Suisse du port de la Fraternite*, on account of the assistance we have sent to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colors of Tippoo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of color freedmen: and we invite all those who

wish to serve under his banners, to enroll themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to enroll themselves, that Tippoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluviose, the 6th year of the French Republic.  
(Signed) MALLARTIE.

BOSTON, September 1.

On Thursday evening arrived here, the ship Magnet, Capt. Chaute, from Liverpool. London papers to the 26th of June have been received.

Another Revolution in Ireland.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, June 18.  
A new revolution has been effected here. Gen. Daendres with a party of grenadiers hath furnished the house of the Minister at war, where the Batavian Directory, were at dinner with Charles Delacroix, the French Minister, and seized Van Lagen, one of the Directory, two others (Weldrive and Forke), resigned their places, and Veede and Frye escaped, Van Lagen is confined in the Castle of Woerden.

A new government has been formed, and the greatest joy prevails in consequence of this event. A general illumination has taken place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places.

The provisional government has issued a proclamation, in which it states,

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honor and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or, in general of sovereignty exercised by the intermediary administration shall, immediately after the establishment of the Legislative body of the Batavian people, pass to that body, and after the election by the latter of a legal Executive Directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which we now necessarily exert for the deliverance of our country shall be referred to that Directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the Legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high National Tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

"Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command in their name, all constituted authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers and commanders of the military, and all each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours until the intermediary administration shall have met, which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are."

"Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of the Batavian Republic."

"J. SPOOR, agent of marine.  
"G. J. PYMAN, agent for war dep.  
"J. G. A. GOZEL, minister of finance.  
"R. W. TADAMAR, minister of justice.  
"A. J. LA FERRIE, minister of inter."

NEW-YORK, September 3.

IMPORTANT.

The Morning Herald of June 4, says, "It was confidently reported yesterday that Mr. Pitt was no longer minister. Lord Grenville having actually been appointed 5th lord of the Treasury, and the hon. Dudley Ryder, Chancellor of the Exchequer. 'Thou' we think it not improbable that Mr. Pitt may never be his foot again in the House of Commons, we do not believe that his resignation has yet been accepted."



"The two component interests which form the present administration, both for the indispensable necessity of a change, and are sedulously preparing to profit by the event; the Grenvilles with the aid of Mr. Dundas think themselves sufficiently powerful, to assume the lead: the duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and the Chancellor are of a different opinion, and are taking prudent measures accordingly."

September 10.

We have a report from Tortola, by captain Stuart, that while he lay there two accounts were received of Admiral Nelson having overtaken the Toulon fleet—that he had taken 5 sail and sunk 3, one of them a frigate having Buonaparte on board. One of the accounts stated that Buonaparte was killed. Neither the time of the engagement nor any other particulars were known. This intelligence is rendered probable by the following from the Star of the 11th July:

Dover, July 16.

This morning arrived from Gravelines a neutral vessel, with passengers, with an account of a report, there, that Admiral Nelson had fallen in with and defeated general Buonaparte; but the particulars were not made known.

Immediately after the taking of Malta Buonaparte left that island, where he left about 4000 men. He took most of the sailors he found in the port, and proceeded on his voyage; and according to most accounts he must be now at Alexandria.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 7. GOOD NEWS.

Captain Boyle arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, received a letter the day before he sailed, from a respectable and well informed gentleman at Paris, which informed him, that Mr. Gerry was to leave Paris for Havre in two days, accompanied by a French gentleman whose object is to settle the misunderstanding between the two republics.

Lexington, October 3.

ATTEND TO THIS, O! CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Kentucky, dated Sept. 13, 1798.

"Politics run very high in this country. Every creature of the government party attempts to bellow louder than his associates, in order that he may be noticed by the president. In short, every *vagabond* of that party expects particular honor or promotion of some kind. The president in a late reply to an address, insinuates, that there is a faction in this state, which must be humbled in the dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of an injured, insulted and offended country." The Kentucky resolutions have appeared in almost all the papers in America. Kentucky is now contemplated by many, as the only asylum from foreign or domestic troubles and from state persecutions. The ground you have now taken you can constitutionally maintain, and as long as you remain on that ground, no man in America who is not the base sycophant of a despot can be persuaded to shed your blood on that account. Let every argument be used to prevent the rash and inconsiderate part of your citizens from committing any outrages which may afford the government a pretext for punishing you for your present conduct, which, altho' strictly constitutional, is as obnoxious to them as the most violent outrages could be. Your unanimity is a most happy thing for your country. There

is nothing here but the most violent alterations, bickerings, and heart-burnings; friends have raised their hands against friends, and brethren against brethren.

Extract of a letter from Tellee Blockhouse dated Sept. 13, 1798.

"I have only time to mention, that 3600 Indians drew rations yesterday. I think the number to be near 4000."

The Fever in Philadelphia continues its ravages with increased malignity. The number of deaths from the 5th to the 11th September, are from 32 to 73, per day.

The fever in New-York, is also increasing. Upwards of twenty die daily.

Lancaster, Sept. 15.

Died in Philadelphia, on Monday last Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, editor of the Aurora. The following is the copy of an handbill published on the occasion by Mrs. Bache.

The friends of civil liberty and patrons of the Aurora, are informed, that the editor Benjamin Franklin Bache, has fallen a victim to the plague that ravages this devoted city. In ordinary times, the loss of such a man would be a source of public sorrow—in these times men who live, and think, and feel for their country and posterity can alone appreciate the loss—the loss of a man inflexible in virtue, unappalled by power or persecution—and who in dying knew no anxieties but what were excited by his apprehensions for his country—and for his young family.

This calamity necessarily suspends the Aurora—but for a few days only—when such arrangements shall have been as are necessary to ensure its wonted character of intelligence and energy—it will reappear under the direction of HIS WIDOW.

I HEREBY notify the public, that I have disposed of the Negro man SAM, which I advertised as a runaway, in the Kentucky Gazette of the 25th September: and that I shall not consider myself bound to pay the reward for apprehending him, after this date. JAMES GATEWOOD. October 2, 1798. IT

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice. THOMAS REID.

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. IT

I have For Sale

A PLANTATION on South Lexington one mile above Cynthiana, equal to any in this state, for beauty, soil, water and situation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchasers. The quantity is two hundred acres.

Also another plantation near Frankfort, equal in soil, situation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barren river. The titles to those two plantations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 300 acres near lower M'frees, for similar military lands.

I have just received a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Including Groceries, which I will sell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the subscriber, with respect to the afore said lands and plantations.

John Edwards.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the head of Salt river, Mercer county, a sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, about twelve hands high, blaze face two white feet, long tail, appraised to 20. 10.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

May 1799.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced rates by the ton. TOWACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to put chafin, or exchange for the afore said articles, had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Harrodsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Palmer and miles, a house of ENTERTAINMENT, and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodation of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Harrodsburgh, Oct. 1, 1798. IT

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river at the mouth of Cartwrights creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.

September 14th, 1798. IT

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 24th of August last, a stout well made negro man, named Harry, about twenty four years of age, at least six feet high, a remarkable black fellow, when spoken to he expresses himself badly, I expect he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I will give fifteen dollars to any person that may put him to jail, so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me living in Jefferson, two miles from the Spring station.

EDWARD LIGHTFOOT.

September 24th, 1798. IT

NOTICE.

MR. John Kercheval, or myself will attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Maton county, under an act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," on Monday 29th October next, at an improvement made by William Bartlett, on the north fork of Licking, about three or four miles from Washington, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish said improvement and do such other things as the law may direct.

JOHN OVERTON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of the Brothly fork of Clinch, Bourbon county, a 3 year old mare, about thirteen hands high, a kind of strawberry roan, all its feet white, white face, no brand perceptible, appraised to 61. 10.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

June 15th, 1798. Ptp

STOLEN

FROM my plantation two miles from Lexington on the 14th of September a bay horse about fourteen and a half hands high, a remarkable color a his right fore foot, has a piece cut out of the underside of his right ear, branded RT, has a star in his forehead, faces naturally, and heavy mole. Any person apprehending the thief, or procuring me said horse shall be rewarded for their trouble.

\*1w MOSES BLEDSOE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking alignments on either of two notes given by me to William Hansford, one for ten dollars, the other for a second rate cow; they were payable, in July last, as I have determined not to pay them until I get a title to land for which they were given to secure payment.

BENJAMIN ALDERSON.

September 27th 1798. \*3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Coopers run, Bourbon county, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on near shoulder and buttock 1E, appraised to 151

JOHN EDWARDS.

TAKE NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the county court of Greene, I shall attend commissioners, appointed by said court, at Kirkpatrick's old mill on the west fork of Sinking creek, on the 25th of October next; then and there to establish certain calls in an entry of 100 acres, an old military warrant, in the name of John Edmiston, and do whatever else may be necessary and according to law.

JOHN EDMISTON.

September 10, 1798.

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED by "The Kentucky Association for the establishment of a Vineyard," and empowered to procure a piece of land proper for the culture of the vine, have requested Mr. JOHN J. DUNOON, to examine the lands on, and contiguous to the Kentucky river, from Cleveland's landing to Frankfort, and point out such tracts as in his opinion will be suitable for that purpose. Proposals in writing from the proprietors of lands proper for the culture of the vine, will be received by the committee until the 6th day of October, at which time they will determine their choice. Those who cannot attend the committee in person, will forward their proposals either to col. Robert Patterson or Mr. John Bradford in Lexington, by order of the committee, Tellee, J. RUSSELL, Sec.

Lexington, September 24, 1798.

ALL persons are cautioned not to purchase any lands lying in the state of Kentucky which were entered in the name of Francis Epps Harris, or Benjamin Harris, which were purchased by the subscriber, a copy of which contract and obligation is as follows.

"We Benjamin Harris of Amelia county, and Francis Epps Harris of Powhatan county, and State of Virginia, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to convey, or cause to be conveyed to Green Clay, or his heirs or assigns, all our right and title, and that the said Francis Epps's wife shall relinquish her right of dower, to all the lands located in the Kentucky district, in either of our names except 1750 acres sold to James Dotmont and co. 1000 acres sold to Thomas Branch, patented in said Francis Epps's name, and one third John Fleming's proportion for locating agreeable to articles of agreement dated 26th January, 1782, in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of February, 1789,

BENJAMIN HARRIS, (t. & s.)

FRANCIS E. HARRIS, (t. & s.)

Sealed, Signed & delivered, in presence of, PAVEN POMEAL,

EDWARD HARRIS.

It is expected that no person will purchase any lands mentioned in the above obligation except as therein excepted, after this notice.

GREEN CLAY.

September 22d, 1798. 2E

TAKEN up by James Smith and Hugh Gatewood, living on the Ohio, Franklin county, two miles above the mouth of Kentucky, two young Mares, each three years old—one a black, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near shoulder S Co. and on the buttock S. has some white on the right hind foot; puffed and appraised to 151. The other an iron grey, about four feet nine inches high, branded on the near and off buttock S. the near hind foot white; appraised to 151.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county on Eagle creek, two bay Fillies, one of them 3 or 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off buttock; the other a yearling, has a few white hairs on her forehead, no brand on either; the coldest appraised to 91. the other to 21.

THOMAS MAZUR.

August 25, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on the waters of Hammond creek, a bay yearling horse colt, about twelve and a half hands high, with his near hind foot white, no brand, nor any particular mark by which I can describe him more than above mentioned, appraised to 61.

PHILIP WHITE.

July 17th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state. Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to B. VANPRADELLES, atty. in fact for John Cockey Owings.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this state, nearly opposite Sawyer Hughes's on Main Street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.





## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### O D E.

#### TO THE FARMERS.

YE happy peasants! your rural labors stay,  
Seek out the shade, and flume the burning day;  
Regale yourselves a moment while I sing  
The pleasures that from Agriculture spring.

Look round your farms—how rich the prof-

pect seems!  
The orchard bends, the field luxuriant seems!  
Here Agriculture opens to your view,  
A land of milk and honey, rich and new.

Here the unobscured all her golden store,  
And wealth and plenty in your coffers pour,  
Here she fulfils her royal promise made  
To you who seek her smiles, her love and aid.

Here she delights your industry to bless,  
And crown your toil and labors with success,  
Thrice happy swains! go on and till your fields,  
Enjoy the fruit your own hand's labor yields.

Rich are your gains, and happy is your lot—  
Sweet is your toil, around your peaceful cot—  
Ten thousand blessings all around you rise,  
To please the mind, or charm the roving eye.

Here you may sit beneath your shady grove,  
And sing and sport, in innocence and love—  
No tyrant's frown, no dep'cting hourly day,  
Can make afraid, or take your peace away!

But safely you may sleep, and safely wake,  
And of your wine and fat tree both partake:  
While thus you're blest, may gratitude arise,  
To him who rules, above the happy skies.

### ANECDOTE.

AN honest bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of the parish in a bye lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, told him he was better told than taught. Very true; indeed he replied the farmer, for you teach me and I feed myself.

#### Will be exposed to Public Sale.

AT Bourbon court-house, on the 22d day of October next, and to continue by adjournment, until the whole is sold, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkilton. John Wilson, 8000, waters Licking. James Newel, 400 Stokers fork do. William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkilton fork; 6575, south side Main Licking. Thomas F. Bates, 1427 1-2 waters Licking. James Getting, 2000, on Licking. Francis E. Harris, 366, Hinkilton fork. Henry Cox, 260, do. 1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking; 1500, do. Reuben Searey, 2340, fup'd. Harrod's lick; 2150, Sycamore forell. John O'Conner, 1000, Buck horn creek. Saml. Ferd, 12000, Main fourth fork Licking. Christopher Ford, 1000, do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do. John Booker, 4000, do. James Jink ins, 8000, do. Lewis Ferd, 11000, do. James Trabue, 1700, Indian creek; 142, Hinkilton; 182, waters Licking; 358, Stoner; 600, do. William Shepherd, 729, Hinkilton. James Cleve land's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John M'Call, 1000, waters Licking. Michael Yates, 250, Middle fork do. John C. Owings, 650, Hinkilton; 66, do. 1000, do. 140, do. 800, Johnsons fork; 250, North Elkhorn; 1000, Hinkilton. John Netherland, 1332 1-2 fourth fork Licking. Edw. Walton, 1000, Bruth fork waters. Thomas Walton, 1000, F. name. Philip Pendleton, 2000, waters Licking. Joshua Gell, 1000 Hinkilton; 600, Licking. Ambrose Rucker, 2350, Somerset, Taylors fork Kentucky. Rebin Virgin, 1000, Hinkilton fork Licking. Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy. William R. Fleming, 3500, M. run. John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200, Licking. Philip Krefis, 400, fourth fork Licking. George Payne, 868, Licking. Edward Watkins, 600, fork Licking. John Cartwright, 750, near Harrod's lick. Saml. Todd, 400, Stoners fork Licking. Dickson Marshall, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's devisee and Joseph Jones's assignees, 2000, Grady creek. John Archer, 4265, Thomas Chinn, 1000, Stoner. Albert Ruffel, 1800, Licking. Thomas Elliott, 2000, fourth fork Licking. The heirs of John Smith decd, 500, Thomas Jones, 150, Stoner. John

Moylean, 10000, waters Big Sandy. Robt. Morris, 9000, Hinkilton fork Licking; 2000, do. 3630, do. Saml. Claws's heirs, 2847 1-2, Hinkilton; 480, do.

A list of land returned by the Sheriff of different counties, as lying in Bourbon county.

John Curd, 1000, Indian creek. James Garnett, 900, waters of Licking. William M'Kee, 400. James Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel M. Boone, 1000. William Lindley, 500, Licking. John Price, 500, do. Owen Tedd, 400. Thomas Buell, 1239, Licking. Joseph Field, 300, Strodes creek. William Moreman, 147, Pretty run. Lamach Davis, 110, Houlton. William Jones 740, Townsend. James Lanier, 24, Houlton. Thomas Garnett, 500, B. forks. Adam Goodlett, 1000. John M'Corcle, 1000. Saml. Worle, 175, Stoner. Robert Willson, 200 Townsend. William Brule, 70, Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkilton. Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Samuel Hinds, 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 30, do. John Hunt, 100, Flat run. William Kenned, 880, Beaver creek. John Johnston, 50, Stoner. John Menniers, 100, Hinkilton. William Ramsey, 248, Somerset. David Scott, 100, Indian creek. Stephen Small, 100, Flat run. Thomas Whitteker, 1000, Townsend; 500, Hinkilton. John Peoples, 90, Robert Burton, 4000, waters Licking. James Byers, 551 3-4 Troutman creek. John Clayton, 434, Hinkilton. William Meriwether, 9450; 9187 1-2; 4396 1-2. John Handley, 1000, Slate creek. James Garnett, 700, Licking. Nathaniel Henderson, 800, Hinkilton. Thomas Reed, 2000, Licking. Jesse Anderson, 835, Chapman Aulin, 1100, waters Hinkilton. Daniel Henry, 15000, Licking. Ambrose Barber, 3000. Martia Pickett, 3750. Abraham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 531; 1000; 1000. Willoughby Tibbs, 1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dorman, 170, do. John Davis, 719, Licking. John Gibson, 2618, Slate; 605, do. 777, do. Thomas Marshall fen, 7500, Hinkilton. Robert Buckner, 6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of any of the aforesaid tracts of land, having any lawful credits for the payment of the tax and interest of any of the lands aforesaid, are requested to forward them to the subscriber, before the day of sale, that they may have credit for the same.

W. Morrow,

for John M'Kinney, late Sheriff. September 18th, 1798.

\* \* The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

A LIST of non-reffidents land returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be sold for the tax and interest due thereon, on the third Tuesday in October next, at the court-house in Greensburg.

George Cartwright, 1000 acres, John Brock, 3000, Lissan Talon, 50. Zachariah Johnston, 600 2-3; same, 926; same 1000. E. Howell, and R. Parker, 666 2-3. Michael Anderson, 3700. David Anderson's heirs, 5725. John Fox, 400; same, 100. Nicholas Vols, 666 2-3. Thomas Edger, 100; same, 375. John Smith, 1000. John M'Alexander, 615. John Humber, 400. Joseph Moore, 1000. William Gunnell, 500. Josias Atkinson, 400. Malah Atkinson, 400. William Edmilton, 1000; same, 500; same, 405. Saml. Gililand, 469 1-2. Anna Edmilton, 498. Martha and Margaret Edmilton, 1088 1-2. George Rice, 1000. Henry Gunnell's heirs, 600. Allen Gunnell, 1000. John Allen, 600. James Harris's heirs, 2400; same, 4000; same, 3000. John Webb, 2000; same, 5000. Edmund Clarke, and James M'Donald, 1000. Joseph Saunders, 666 2-3. William Clarke's heirs, 1000; same, 1000. Peter Mullenburgh, 1000. William H. Parker, 1000. William Webb, 857 1-2; same, 857 1-2. John Barrett, 200. Benjamin Dabney, ex'or of Gregory Smith, 1500. Samuel Timley, 1000; same, 666 2-3. John Bledloe, 250; same, el Squires, 300; same, 150. John Blanton, 163; same, 2000; same, 3500. Charles Lynch, 400. Charles Ellis, 708. James Cowden, 5000. John Donnell, 740. J. Dunlap, and Hillegas, 131000. William Southall, 1000. Samuel & Robert Smith, 3000; same, 6000; same, 5000. Nehemiah Caydon, 1000. Richard Claibourn, 3632.

A list of delinquents' lands, returned by the auditor, as lying in Greene county, and will be sold as above.

Champion Travis, 400 acres. Walter Grayham, 1000. George Malon, 1411. Clement Richards, 600. Gregory Smith, 1500. Thomas Allen, 5000. John Fenton Mercer, 1333 1-2. Thomas White, 50. Robert Ragan, 6610. David Thompson, 100. David Grinor, 800. William Harris, 395. William Harrison, 400. John M'Case, 797. Joseph M'Case, 500. Alexander M'Alexander, 350. John Montgomery, 300; same, 400. Joseph Montgomery, 250. William Price, 180. James Turner, 500. Pierce Bailly, 500. William Willis, 40. Martha Zeans, 250. W. & Thomas Barrendus, 500. David New, 750. Edmund Rogers, 1750; same, 1000; same, 450; same, 1200 2-3. Thomas Hartley, 6000. James Nourle, 5000; same, 3000; same, 5000; same, 601-2. John Smith, 400. Thomas Kull, 330. Smith Payne, 1000. George Slaughter, 1311.

The sale to continue from day to day until the whole, or so much thereof, be sold, as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon.

W. BARNET, L. S. G. C. 3d Sept. 1798.

WILL be sold to, the highest bidder, for cash, at Clark court house, on the 4th Tuesday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof, as will discharge the tax and interest due thereon:

Joseph Curd, 50 acres, Howards Big creek. Joshua Gift, 400, Stoner. Anthony Rucker, 679, Four mile creek. Stephen French, 1000 Stoner. Fifer Benett, 400. James Crocker, 1000; same 1000. Thomas Hind, 44. Hancock. Matthew Kenny, 500, Stoner. James Logan, 521, Bruthy fork, half a tract. Benager Rice, 500, Stoner. James Rankin 400, Strodes creek. Ebenezer S. Platt 12500. Red river. David Shelton, 2000, Stoner. John or George May, 400, Mouth of Howards or Lewis creek. Smith Payne, 1000, 2 mile creek. Benjamin Winflow, 1100. Lulbulgrad; same 500, Kentucky. Daniel Henry, 2,228 2, Little Sandy. John Wiggins, 2000, Howards creek. Thomas Hollis, 2000; same 1000.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. and continue by adjournment from day to day until all is sold, or the tax due thereon discharged.

R. HIGGINS, S. C. C. September 18th, 1798. 3t

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced

#### The Weaving Business

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, VIZ. DIAPER, DOUBLE COVERLET WEAVING, WOOLEN, JEANS & NANKINS. Those who employ him in the above business, may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on reasonable terms at Capt. John Cowans three miles from the town of Danville.

ADAM MEGUIRE, At Harrier's Station September 23d, 1798. 3t

N. B. Any person or persons wishing to learn the above business will please to apply to the subscriber. A. M.

NOTICE, THAT I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson on the twentieth day of October next if fair, if not the next fair day, at my house and proceed from thence to take the depositions of sundry witnesses concerning an entry of 250 acres of land, whereon I now live, made in the name of Morris Brady, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

JAMES HACKLEY.

Notice, THAT application will be made to the county court of Bourbon county, at their November session, for leave to establish a town on my land lying on Indian creek, a branch of Stoner, at the place now called Middletown. James Swinney. August 16, 1798. 11

Notice, Is hereby given, that I shall apply to the court of Franklin county, in November next, for an order to establish a town agreeably to law, on my lands, on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Cedar creek, on the upper side, in said county. Joshua Spiers. July 18, 1798.

#### Last Notice.

LITTLE, or no attention, having been paid to the advertisement on the dissolution of the partnership of SAMUEL PRICE & Co.

they give this further notice to all who have open accounts standing in their books, that they now keep a clerk on high wages, for the express purpose of adjusting the same; and that if those who are indebted to them do not come forward immediately and make payment, or give bonds or notes for their balances, they may be affirmed that their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers to enforce the collection of the same.

Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798

#### ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

#### Assortment of Dry Goods,

Graenies, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &

China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash. Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear,)

NEGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,

To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798. 6t

#### TO BE SOLD,

#### SADDLERS' TACKS,

Of all sizes, at the subscriber's Nail Manufactory in Lexington.

T. HART.

September 25, 1798. 4v.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tates creek road, on the night of the 18th inst. a negro man, named Dick, about 30 years old, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an impediment in his speech, has a scar on his knee or thigh, caused by a burn or cut; took with him different kindsof cloathing; he possibly has got a pass to carry him through the wilderness, he is very active and sensible; all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or protecting him, or any boat passing from this state from carrying him off. Any person taking up said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or secure him in any jail, so that he may get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. JOHN CLARK. September 19th, 2998.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Mafon county, appointing commissioners to establish the special call and boundaries of an entry of 33,750 acres of land, made in the name of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mafon county, and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which leads from the lower blue Licks towards the north fork of Licking, about a mile north of where said road crosses Johnson's fork, running the first two miles west and four miles east, then extending from each end of the line six miles a north course for quantity—I shall on Saturday the 13th day of October, attend with the commissioners to take the depositions of certain persons, in order to establish said call and boundaries. The commissioners, witnesses, &c. will meet at ten o'clock in the morning at John Taylor's, who lives at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

September 22d, 1798. \*

#### LOTS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

TO be sold, on the second Monday of October next (court day) at the house of John M'Nair, in Lexington, several lots in the town of Transylvania, on the Ohio, in Jefferson county: the plan of the town will be shewn, and the conditions made known on the day of sale.

R. PATTERSON, Agent for the trustees of the Transylvania Seminary. Sept. 1798.

A few copies of Rushton's Letter to Washington, May be had at this office.



C. FREEMAN,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of Physic and Surgery, studied three and a half years, with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 12th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, sore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, histeries in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, cutaneous and rheumatic, effectually destroys worms, cures stiff and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes: the bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

## I WILL SELL OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. M'COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

## FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of LAND,

## ON LICKING.

3,337, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grass.  
1000 acres of pre-emption in Shelby county.  
Foxe's run.  
400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.  
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.  
2,500 on the Ohio, Madison county.  
2000 do. do.  
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.  
2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.  
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.  
4,300 acres in Madison county, on the Ohio.  
450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.  
750 acres on Cowe's creek, Nelson county.  
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flax, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 18, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, will on Saturday the 29th inst. let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge of hewed timber, across South Elkhorn, near John Parker's mill.

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September 11th, 1798.

## Notice to the Public.

WILL be copied to sale at the Court house of Hamilton county, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tract of Land, or so much of such tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, agreeably to a delinquent list sent by the Auditor for that purpose.

Elizabeth Moody, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 600, Ohio, two miles by five miles below the falls. George Underwood, 1000, Rolling fork. Nancy Carter, and Rebecca M. Donald, 1200, upper side of Rough creek. Lawrence Grisam, 325. John Barnett's heirs, 400. Richard Harrison, 500, Rough creek. Alex. Marr, 1000, Green river. James Steel, 800. William Withers, 2000, Nolins. Mosey White, 500 in the Barrens. Joseph Barnett dec. 30,000, Rough creek. Charles Cooney, 123, Nolins. Samuel Campbell, 1024, Valley. Samuel Cullison, 330, Little Clifty. Samuel Evans, 10000, Bear creek. Arvan Graham, 120, Rough creek. John Handley, 10,054, Green river. 3704 do. 4100, do. 4000, do. 2000, Panther creek. 1500, do. 5000, 5000, Long lick creek. 400, Nolins. 1000, Green river. 600, Rock creek. Charles Hickman, 1000, Clover creek. 1634 do. 500 Hardin creek. James Neuf's, 1500, Barrens creek. 2000, Rough creek. 116, Nolins. 2000, Cedar 750, do. 4311, Rough creek. 1000, do. 2000, do. 150, do. 1000, Nolins. 283, Salt lick creek. 1200, Green river. 1800, Bear creek. 2000, Rough creek. 2000, do. 1000, Otter creek. John Talbot, 2050, Green river. Nicholas Welch, 1130, Rough creek. Richard J. Waters, 2000, Cifty. Walter Baker's heirs, 1000, Green river. John Combs' heirs, 200, rough and sinking. Thomas Hoyt, 3100, Dorets and Lime-stone. John Lewis, 82, mouth of Otter creek. Benjamin Post, in the name of Edward Goodwin, 400, Rolling fork. William Withers, 500, Ohio, adjoining the mouth of 3 river. 500, adjoining the above. Richard Taylor, 1000, Panther creek. Robert Jamison, 800, Barrens. 750, Rock lick creek. 1472, Big Clifty. Joseph Allen, 1000, Hardin creek. 1000, do. Francis Burr, 500, Nolins. John Fowler, 30,000, Green river. Matthew Ridgely, 1500, Nolins. 500, Mill creek. 200, Salt river. 1000, Nolins. 600, Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500, Barrens creek. Thomas Watkins, 1000, Rough creek. John Phillips, 4294, Jonathan Swift, 3400, Indian camp. 1050, Welch's creek waters. 563, do. Simon Triplett, 1000, Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samuel Payne, 788, lost run. Thomas Dickson, 2000, Little yellow bank. Edward Ireland, 4000, Nolins and Rolling fork. Jesse Hallingsford, 2000, waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 4670-2, Caney and head of Bear creek. 1500, Clover creek. John Brown, 1000, Clifty. Thomas Gaines, 620, do. John Watkins, 2500, Green river. Adrian Veach, 400, Ohio. Eliza Leek, 1000, Alexander Thomas' heirs. 2925, waters of Green river. Francis W. Leaty, 1000, Green river. William Watney, 500, do. Jos. Wilkinson, 5079 3/4, Rough creek. William Weather, 500, on the Ohio. 500, adjoining the above. Geo. Bourne, 1500, Green river. Thos Bourne, 2000, do. John Swan, 1000, do. 500, Mill creek. 1000, in the barrens. David Bamfry, 12,500, waters of Green river. 2,500, do. John Howel, 5472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322, Round stone. James Wilkinson, 3000, below Salt river. 5779, waters of Rough creek. John Huston, 860, do. 640, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 30,000, Green river and Nolins. Wm. Bilingfield, 1000, ditto. Isaac Bowman, 1400, De laware creek. Walker and Smith, 2,315, Rough creek. William Galt, 1,060, waters of Green river. Jacob Sautcher, 1,100, Rough creek. Peter DeLongus, 500, do. Adam Hopk, 1800, Indian camp. Jernal Smith, 3000, Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000, Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400, Nolins. 1000, Green river. William Ruffel, 3000, Nolins. 2000, waters of Rough creek. Hugh Barley, 1300, below Hardin creek. Archibald Crawford, 200, waters of Green river. William Herndon, 1050, waters of Ohio. John Hood, 3000, Nolins. Joseph Horn, 500, Panther creek. 400, do. James Morrison, 1200, Green river. Henry Harrison, 600, Green willow shoals. Arthur Campbell, 400, do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000, Ohio. Robert Morris, 75000, Rough creek. 5,000, Green river. 15,000, waters of the Rolling fork, and Green river. Alexander Spotswood, 2,000, branch of Green river, called Pleasant run.

The sale to continue from day to day, till the whole is sold. All bids shall have any cash credits or receipts are qualified to come forward and face them.

GEO. HELM, L. S. H. C.

Sept. 5, 1798.

## LOST,

## FIVE BANK BILLS,

AMOUNTING in the whole to 200 Dollars; A lifted from the Bank of Baltimore, figured by J. Goshner, President, and Jas. Cox, cashier. One for 100 dollars, No. 14. X. payable to R. Greenham 24 January, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 686 H. payable to J. Chew 24th March, 1797. One of 50 dollars, No. 724. N. N. to whom payable not recollected. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars, numbers not known.

A Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver them to the printer hereof. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said bills, and should they be rendered, are requested to stop them and give information thereof.

## A Caution to all Weavers.

WHEREAS, several persons have come upon High street, and purchased reeds (or flays) supposing them to be of my make.—As I have carried on the reed making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to any made in this state. I will carry on the reed making business, at my house on High street, opposite Mr. Jesse Moore's wheel right turn, where I have a painted sign, with my name on it and to prevent mistakes, I will sell no more reeds in future, without the initials of my name branded on the end piece.

GEORGE BROWNLEE.

Lexington, Sept. 15th, 1798.

## LANDS.

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in Meigs Sterling, Montgomery county, on the 9th day of October next, (which is the court day for the said county) and the three following days. The sales to commence at 12 o'clock each day; the following tracts of land, lying in the said county, on Slate creek and Licking, to wit:

An undivided moiety of the following entry, made January the 21st 1784, to wit:

Jeremiah Feller, alias, &c. enters 609 3/4 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 18,907, beginning at the uppermost corner of an entry of 15,625 acres made in the name of Alex. D. Orr, on Licking, and running with the upper line 1894 poles, thence up Licking, and binding on the same, far and wide, quantity—which entry is farmed and patented to the said Feller, the one half being the locator, Simon Kenton's part, and fold by him to general Wilkinson.

Also two tracts of 10,625 acres, and 5000 acres surveyed, and granted by patent to James Wilkinson, February the 22d. 1790; which surveys were made, by virtue of the following entry, made January the 21st, 1784, to wit: Alex. Orr enters 15,625 acres on a treasury warrant, No. 19,215, beginning at the upper corner of an entry made in the name of Edmond Terrill, of 1050 acres on Licking creek, and running with his upper line the whole length thereof, thence the course continued 2000 poles, thence up the creek, and binding thereon, for quantity, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay, Peyton Short the sum of eleven hundred and seventy four pounds, eight shilling and eleven pence three farthings, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, in the year of 1793, until paid—together with the expenses of sale, and the costs of suit, pursuant to the said decree, entered up in a suit in chancery, brought by the said Peyton Short, against the said James Wilkinson, to foreclose a mortgage on the said lands. The tracts of 10,625 acres, and of 5000 acres, will be sold to accommodate purchasers in small tracts, and on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond and good security for the purchase money.

As it is a condition of the mortgage and decree, that 1500 acres shall be referred out of the 5000 acre tract, for Christopher Bryan, and as much as will redeem a bond, to William Murray esq. the commissioners will attend at Mount Sterling, on the 8th day of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to proceed to the land, to lay off 1500 acres for Christopher Bryan, and as much as will redeem the bond, to William Murray esq.

WILLIAM SUPPETH, JOHN ROBERTS, JAMES WARD, JILSON PAYNE, } Commissioners.

August 6th, 1798.

## FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE.

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.  
N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bells, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads to Franklin.

## TO BE LET,

The House adjoining the Jail in the town of Lexington.

Proposals from any person inclining to take it will be received, in writing, by the subscribers, at Mr. Brent's tavern on the second day of October.

EAM. BLAIR, BEN DUDLEY, LEON YOUNG, } Commrs.

21

MAISON COUNTY, &c.

To all Sheriffs and Constables within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, complaint has been made to me, a justice of the peace for said county, on oath, by Thomas Williams, jailor for the District of Washington, that Thomas Holman, who has lately been committed to the District prison by the said court for his examination, on suspicion of his passing counterfeit notes of the bank of Charleston of account and deposit, did on the evening of the fifteenth instant, forcibly escape from said jail, and is now going at large; these are therefore, in the name of the commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you, and each of you, in your respective counties, to make diligent search, by day or night, for the said Thomas Holman, and him having found to be such a person, and likely convey to the said jail for the District of Washington, there to be kept until he shall therein be discharged by due course of law. Give under my hand and seal the 15th day of September, 1798.

JOHN JOHNSON, (JAILOR.)

The different printers in this state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

## TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the house of William Fortson on Mill creek, on the second Saturday in October next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, and adjourn from day to day, under an act entitled "An act to alter the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," then and there to take the depositions of landy witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony concerning a special call of an entry of four hundred acres of land in the following words, viz. 9 Acres 50 Acres, alligned of Samuel Brown, enters a pre-emption warrant of 470 acres, on the waters of Licking, on the Buffalo road, between Lynn's mud lick and the big mud lick, about midway between, on a small creek, to include an improvement made by Lewis Bannett's. Also, Lewis Bannett enters 1200 acres of land, by virtue of a pre-emption warrant, No. 2629, on the waters of Licking, about three miles westward of a large mud lick, on a branch of the road leading to said lick, to include his improvement.

September 13, 1798. Nelson Hackett.

## WILL BE SOLD

ON Thursday the 4th of October next, at the court-house in Lexington, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will pay the tax and interest due thereon.

Estate of John Trubee, dec. 184 acres, Jefferson. Zach. Johnson, 200, Shannon's run. Andrew Boyce, 214, North Elkhorn. James Major, 400, do. on Cane run. John May's heirs, and Joseph Jones' assignees, 4,6, Kentucky. 190, fame. 310, fame. Francis Kirkey, 1200, head Clear creek. 300, fame. 1000, Large spring, and Spring grove.

Lands returned by the Sheriffs of the different counties, as lying in Fayette county:

William Fenwick, 2000 acres. James Garner, 500, Jefferson. Charles Price, 1000, Hickman. Daniel Boone, 500, do. 160, Jefferson. 300, Little Hickman. John Price, 500, Elkhorn. Cautin Beauchamp, 200, Town fork.

Richard Crofs, 100, Elkhorn. Hugh Swan, 50. Samuel Cooper, 25, Town fork. Benj. Johnson, 3000, Jefferson. Hugh Morrison, 50, Kentucky. John Catlett's representatives, 2750, Licking. John Austin, 700, John Howe, 100. Samuel Scott, 150. Amos Clarke, 100.

The sale will commence by ten o'clock, &c. M. and continue until all is sold, or the tax is paid.

WILLIAM FORD, late Sheriff.

September 5th, 1798.



**NOTICE.**  
I WILL sell on the most moderate terms, ten thousand acres of land on Licking, being part of a thirty thousand acre tract, which includes the three forks of Grassy creek, three or four hundred acres of lands situate in the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be taken in part payment, and twelve months credit given for the balance; any person inclinable to purchase, will apply to Mr. William Leavy of Lexington who is fully empowered to transact this business, or to the subscriber.

**JOHN CRITTENDON.**  
September 7th, 1798. 4w

**Five Dollars Reward.**

**W**AS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely foal mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded this W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bunchy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

**H. M'ILVAIN.**  
Lexington, March 9, 1798. tf

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

**H**AVE just imported, and now opened for sale, a large and very general assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

**TROTTER & SCOTT.**

**N. B.** the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barr iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and salt.

**WILLIAM ROSS,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE**  
**M A - KER.**

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

**Just arrived from New-Orleans,**  
A quantity of high proof

**JAMAICA SPIRITS;**

Also a quantity of  
**BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,**  
Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to  
**A. HOLMES.**  
Lexington, May 26, 1798. tf

**T**HE partnership of **ROBERT BARR, & Co.** is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will settle the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

**ROBERT BARR.**  
Lexington, March 15, 1798.

**LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.**

**A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS.**

**The Truth of Christianity DEMONSTRATED.**

Both these performances are now comprized in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

\* At the field office may likewise be had, **Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.**  
Just published by John Bradford, and for sale at his office, Lexington, and at the office of John Bradford & Son, Frankfort.  
Price 18d.

**EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the UNITED STATES.**

Comprehending such parts of the excise laws, — laws laying duties on licenses for selling wines &c. — on riding carriages, — on property sold at auction — and on Haups, as appears best calculated for the information of such as have not an opportunity of perusing the laws of the general government.

Also (Price 4c.)  
A few COPIES OF THE

**STAMP DUTIES,**  
Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be fitted into a pocket book.

**FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON,**  
AND left at this office, A **BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK:** by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

**B**EING obliged to be absent from this date for a few months, I have appointed Messrs. James Ellis and William Dabney, jun. to take charge of my office; and they are fully authorized to transact the whole business of the Clerk of the Lexington District Court. I have also empowered those gentlemen to receive money due me, and discharge certain accounts—those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

**TH. BODLEY.**  
Lexington, Aug. 30, 1798. 3f

**T**HE public are hereby informed, that the Felling and Dying business, will be carried on in the neatest and best manner, at major John Morrison's Felling mill five & a half miles from Lexington, on the Tates creek road; cloth will be received at Mr. George Anderson's store in Lexington, near the market house, on the first day of every Fayette court, from and after October court, and returned the following, if there is a supply of water. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom. A journeyman Fuller wanted at said mill.

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Fuller.**  
September 1st, 1798. 7w

**T**HE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Ellis, Esq. attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in his absence. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

**TH. BODLEY.**  
August 30, 1798. tf

**JOHN JORDAN, JUN.**

**H**AS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**MADEIRA, SHERRY, WINE, & PORT,**  
ALSO,  
**SPIRITS AND BRANDY.**  
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

**KENTUCKY.**

Bairdoun District, to wit:  
**May Supreme Court, 1798.**

**Mark Hardin, complainant,**  
**Simon Triplett, defendant,**  
**IN CHANCERY.**

**T**HE defendant, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house of Nelson county.

**(A Copy.)** Telle,  
**BEN. GRAYSON, Clk. Cur.**

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Martin Harrell, for four pounds, (payable the first day of September next,) some time in fall 1797; as I am determined not to pay the same.

**GEORGE GARNETT.**  
August 22, 1798. 413t

**TROTTER & SCOTT,**  
**H**AVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, expressly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**F**OR apprehending and securing James M'Intire, who deserted from a detachment of recruits, of the 4th regiment, under my order, on the 9th instant, from this place. He is about 6 feet six inches high, thirty-three years old, thin complexion and sandy hair—he was born in Ireland, speaks quick, his clothing consists of a home made shirt and overalls.

**JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. 4th U. S. Regt.**  
Winchester, Kentucky,  
Sept. 15, 1798. 3

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
**T**HAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of 0 in Allins military survey, and thence to the seven mile tree, on Curd's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.  
August 13th, 1798.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY**

**Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.**  
May Term, 1798.

**Tolliver Craig, complainant,**  
**AGAINST**

**Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, & Desdits, Benj. S. Cox, & James Wyman, & Desdits,**  
**IN CHANCERY.**

**T**he defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.

**(A Copy.)** Telle,  
**FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.**

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

**August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.**

**John Ellis and William Ellis, Executors of William Ellis, deceased,**  
**AGAINST**

**John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt, Thomas Dawson, James Tompkins, Humphrey Tompkins and Thomas Carr,**  
**Defendants.**

**In Chancery.**

**T**HE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday instant, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be put at the door of the court house in this county.

**(A Copy.)** Telle,  
**LEVI TODD, C. F. C.**

**FOR SALE,**

**Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of incontestible TITLE, (viz):**

**MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**  
350 ACRES, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the fourteen boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.  
40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 50 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.  
55 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

**IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.**

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

**LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.**

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

564 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

3800 ditto, comprehending to grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid lot to grants.

Alfornoe lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to  
**P. D. ROBERT.**

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798. tf

**JOHN JORDAN JUN.**

**H**AS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

**MERCHANDIZE;**  
Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

**TAKE NOTICE.**

**A** petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county.  
August 20, 1798.

**BLANK DEEDS**

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
CONSISTING OF

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.**

Also an assortment of **BOOKS**, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Medical, Copperplate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of **Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers**—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

\* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by  
**WILL. LEAVY.**  
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

**Just Imported,**

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Croft streets, opposite the city court-house, a variety of articles, ad pted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,	Loaf, white & brown Sugars,
Hardware & cutlery,	Alspice, cinnamon, ginger &c.
Steele iron, hoes, scythes and files,	Alum, coppers, arsenic,
Crockery and glass wares,	A few hundred of excellent logwood,
Japanned do.	Leitch's bark,
A general assortment of tin on.	Glazier's salts,
Pewter basins, dishes and plates,	Copper tea kettles,
Superfine post and common paper,	Two large and one small fill,
School bibles and testaments,	Sheet iron & nail rods,
Spelling books,	Nails & flooring boards, from 3d. to 12d.
Dilworth's sufficient Mairs book-keeping,	Window glass, 7 by 9 8 by 12, 9 by 12, 10 by 12,
Blank books,	A variety of saddlery, saddles, faddles, whips and whistles of every description.
Cherry bounce,	Also a few excellent double and single trigger rifle guns.
Porter,	
Wines,	
Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate,	
Pepper,	

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

**NATHAN BURROWS.**  
Lexington, March 8, 1798.

\* A generous price will be given for country furs,

**A**BOUT the tenth of September I leave this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia, to which gentlemen who have indebted to me are expected to be punctual in their payment some time before I start. Those who do not attend to this notice, may never expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such a manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.

**Geo. Tegarden.**  
August 23, 1798.

**Fayette County,**

**August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.**

**Catharine Turner, and Daniel Brynol, administrators of Roger Turner, deceased, complainants.**

**AGAINST**

**Joseph Williams, Defendant.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**

**T**HE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next and answer the said bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forth with published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

**(A Copy.)** Telle,  
**LEVI TODD, C. F. C.**

**KENTUCKY.**

**Bairdoun District, to wit:**  
**May Supreme Court, 1798.**

**Joseph Akin, complainant,**  
**AGAINST**

**John Irwin, John Bullock, and the heirs of Thomas Prater, & defendant, deceased.**

**IN CHANCERY.**

**T**HE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county.

**(A Copy.)** Telle,  
**Ben. Grayson, C. Cur.**